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New-York Daily Tribune.

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MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MOKNING.

Foreign -President Carnot was enthusiastically received at Nancy. — John Dillon, at Brad-ford, proposed a plan to restore Irish harmony. — T. Jefferson Coolidge, the new Minister to France, arrived in Paris.

Domestic.-A large number of lives were lost and much property was destroyed by floods and fire at Oil City and Titusville, Penn., and other places in the oil region suffered from floods. No great change occurred in the political situation in Minneapolis; the Harrison men are a little more confident; Warner Miller declared for Blaine. Republicans at Washington express wide differences of opinion regarding Mr. Blaine's resig nation.

City and Suburban .- The Gilsey House and the St. Denis Hotel were robbed by dishonest employes in league with a bunco-steerer. ---- Three ministers preached against the Rev. Dr. Rainsford's church barroom plan, ==== Barondess was released from the Tembs. === Eighty eight excise arrests were made. === Baccalaureate sermons were preached to the graduating classes of Columbia College and the City University.

The Weather .- Generally fair and warmer, possibly preceded by a light shower. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees: lowest, 58; average, 66.

Two of the ministers of Port Jervis spoke out plainly yesterday in denunciation of the lynching which has brought disgrace, not only upon that town, but upon the State and the entire section. This is not the time for the pulpit to be silent. There is no sensationalism in a minister dealing with such a topic of the hour. The minister who refused to condemn such a crime and such a blot upon the community would be false to his trust as a public teacher and leader. To the credit of one of the preachers who expressed himself with fulon the subject in his pulpit, it must be said that he did everything in his power to prevent the lynchers from carrying out their detestable plan.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, jr., is not at all daunted by the Tanmany attack upon him. In his sermon vesterday he referred only briefly to his arrest for libel at the suit of that flower of Tammany misgovernment. Excise Commissioner Koch. Two weeks hence the fearless young clergyman promises to return to the subject of Tammany Hall. Of course, nothing would so delight the leaders of the local Democratic organization as to silence the pulpit and muzzle the press. To shut up the latter is clearly out of the question; and the politicians are likely to find, as the result of their attacks upon Parkhurst and Dixon, that many other preachers, who might otherwise have kept silence, will join in the denunciation of the unprincipled gang which has too long had its own way in this town.

Flood and fire have come together in the northwestern part of Pennsylvania. Oil City is the principal sufferer by the double visitation, being in fact the victim of an extraordinary calamity. It is situated on the Allegheny River, at the point where Oil Creek empties into the larger stream. There had en heavy rains-what is called a cloudburstto the north, in the vicinity of Titusville, on Saturday night, and Oil Creek was rising rapidly yesterday. It was covered with floating oil from the refineries above, and the stream had overflowed its banks to a considerable extent. About midday an engine, in passing a leaking tank of gasoline, set fire to the inflammable substance; there was a tremendous explosion; the oil on the surface of the creek took fire, and the flames spread over part of the city with alarming rapidity. Many people had no opportunity to escape. The loss of life, while party has deliberately chosen. He has done all not yet definitely ascertained, is large. It is that he could, and more than his predecessors

be considerably larger. Titusville and other places also suffered considerably, a number of persons being burned or drowned at Titusville. There is need of prompt relief for the homeless and afflicted ones, to whose demands there will doubtless be a ready and generous response.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Mr. Blaine was quoted in the dispatches of some of the press agencies as saying on Saturday afternoon that his resignation had not been caused or influenced by questions arising from the National Convention of this week. The interview as a whole has since been repudiated, but we have no doubt that this particular statement is true. Mr. Blaine, though often credited with mysterious plans and adroit wire-pulling, is, in fact, one of the sincerest and most straightforward of men. He said four years ago that he was not a candidate for the Presidency, and could not take the nomination a struggle might bring him. At that moment he was absolutely sure of the nomination, and, as we think, of the election. But he meant exactly what he said; he stuck to it, and even sent an appeal by cable to his friends in the midst of the convention to stop the successful struggle for him on which they had already entered.

This time he has said exactly the same thing. To many friends within the past fortnight he has repeated that he does not wish the nomination, and could not be a candidate for it. We see no warrant for the offensive assumption that he has not meant what he said now, just as he was proved to mean what he said in his withdrawal in 1888, which the whole world now recognizes as the greatest and most extraordinary act of magnanimous self-renunciation ever displayed by an American statesman.

Undoubtedly a spontaneous and unanimous nomination, either as the result of an original demand, or as the only escape from a deadlock. would compel his acceptance, as it would that of any other American citizen of the Republican faith, and as it would have compelled his own acceptance in 1888. But that is a contingency which the situation at Minneapolis scarcely yet seems to make probable, and we feel confident that it is not a contingency which this Bayard of American statesmen himself contemplates or would welcome.

We therefore see no reason to change the opinion already expressed that the probabilities still point to the renomination and the reelection of President Harrison.

Whatever happens, we beg our friends in Minneapolis to remember that their first business is to nominate on a sound platform a winning ticket, without provoking such discontent as to threaten serious lack of harmony in the campaign. Whoever fails to work and vote according to his best lights toward this end betrays his party.

SENATOR SHERMAN ON THE ACT OF 1890. Senator Sherman's statement regarding the existing silver law, in his recent powerful speech, appears to have been misapprehended in some quarters. The Senator observed that, in view of possible future dangers from the operation of the act, he was as anxious to have it repealed as he had been reluctant to have it enacted. It was not to the veteran finance minister a marvel of perfect workmanship, this compromise measure, framed after much negotiation between the two houses. But a freecoinage bill which the Senator then opposed as ruinous, quite as earnestly as he now opposes similar measure, had passed the Senate and had been errested only by the Republican majority in the House. The one thing it was found possible to do, instead of free coinage, was the act which the senator reluctantly consented to support, but no one could have imagined that it was regarded by him or by any other sound and practical financies, as an embodiment of all wisdom on the subject.

Notwithstanding this record, which should be comparatively fresh in mind, the Senator is They all said it was not from any greed for apparently understood to have been anxious for office, but purely out of his solicitude for the the immediate repeal of the present act, lest common weal. great and unknown calamities upon us speedily. The language of the Senator hardly affords excuse for such a construction. The dangers to which he refers are future and possible dangers. He presumably refers to a possible condition of foreign trade, with resulting exhaustion of gold reserves and distrust of the ability of the Treasury to meet its obligations in the world's money. The danger is real and is serious, but because it may not appear for years, and may even be wholly averted by conditions not now foreseen, the Senator properly describes it as possible rather than actual, and in the future rather than the present.

What the Senator does say with regard to the present influence of the existing silver law has nothing vague about it, and refers to actual and everyday losses instead of possible perils He believes that the prevalent distrust which this law tends to excite in the minds of many sound financiers in this country and in Europe is sufficient to cost the people very much every year. It is the obvious fact that legislation of this character does not settle anything, nor put an end to agitation. No one in this country can feel quite sure how long such an act, recognized by both parties as unsatisfactory, can retain its place. If to Americans there is always a possibility that it may be set aside for free coinage, foreign observers must be far more likely to apprehend such a result. Hence come, in the judgment of many capable business men, sales of American securities in great multitude, withdrawals of capital from profitable employment here, refusal of foreign capital to invest in American enterprises. All these things operate to retard, hour by hour, the development of resources in this country The one solution which, if it can be reached, will come to stay, is that settlement by international accord for which the Administration bas been striving.

A FAITHFUL ADMINISTRATION.

The free expression of the personal preference of Republicans is entirely proper. But it will not do to deny that the course of President Harrison, in regard to all important questhe convictions and wishes of the Republican party. To censure the President for faithfully representing the deliberate purpose of the party might please some individuals, but would offend a vastly greater number. Prospects of Republican success would be materially lessened, every candid man must admit, if any such attack upon the President should have weight.

For instance, a prominent man from a silver producing State is quoted as saying that he should strive for the nomination of almost any other candidate, because of the President's opposition to free silver comage. Well, what would be the chance of the party in New-York, in Connecticut, in Massachusetts or in Ohio, if that opinion should be supposed to have dictated its action? Does any one imagine that this or other Eastern States would fail to express their disapproval very emphatically? The President, in this matter especially, has represented with great fidelity the policy which the party has deliberately chosen.

restoration of silver through international He hasn't half got his hands full. agreement. In these carnest and well-directed efforts he has been cordially sustained by all the Republicans and by many Democrats.

He has faithfully enforced the Silver Act of publican Senators and Representatives finally agreed after prolonged discussion-a measure which was carried by Republican votes alone. against Democratic opposition-so that it became in the strictest sense an embodiment of the deliberate decision of the party. He has not at any time declared that this measure should be regarded as a sacred and permanent settlement, never to be modified or supplanted | ignored. or repealed, but he has said that it should be enforced with full regard to its spirit and purpose while it remains the law, and that it has not yet been long enough in operation to show clearly what changes, if any, are desirable, Certainly the deliberate decision of the party could not have been more carefully and accurately carried out than it has been in Executive action under this law. Any censure of that part of the President's course would be simply censure of the party itself, which a great majority of its voters would resent.

Finally, he has spoken and used his personal influence, it is said, against the unlimited coinage of silver at this time. Here again he has faithfully represented Republican convictions and wishes. A small minority of Republicans in Congress, it is true, have been ready to vote with the Democrats on that matter. But the great majority of Republicans in Congress, and certainly more than nine-tenths of the Republican voters throughout the country, be lieve that unlimited coinage of silver by this Nation alone would not be wise nor safe, and that it would operate most powerfully to prevent that international agreement by which only a lasting and wise settlement can be secured. If for this President Harrison is censured, it must be remembered that the great body of Republican voters, especially in Eastern and doubtful States, absolutely and heartily approve his course.

The Republican party cannot afford to censure fidelity to its own principles. It can afford freely to choose any candidate it may prefer whose fidelity to those principles is recognized. But if any one supposes that the Republican Convention is going to prefer somebody else to the President, on the ground that the President has unfalteringly adhered to Republican principles and enforced Republican measures. he forgets that in that attitude the party would have little prospect of success in doubtful

A GOOD HOLDER.

The story is told of a thrifty New-England politician of the last generation who, being in the enjoyment of the office of Sheriff, was asked to resign by his friends in order that they might promote him to a higher place on the State ticket, that after taking two days to consider the subject he returned answer that he had made a careful study of the Constitution and found nothing in it to prevent his holding both offices. His neighbors somehow got the notion that the old gentleman was greedy, and presently ended his political career by turning him down. He did make a mistake, of course. But the mistake was only in being in advance of his time. He should have lived in this period and in this State and been in relations with such politicians as David B. Hill and Alfred C. Chapin. Hill held the offices of Governor and United States Senator at one time, up to the last minute allowed by the Constitution, and whatever criticisms were east upon him by his opponents, his party associates saw nothing wrong or improper in it. He himself maintained that it was essential to the success of the party, and by consequence, of course, to the welfare of the whole country, that he should hold fast to both places to the very last. His party agreed with him.

over in Brooklyn of willingness to bear unusual official burdens in the interest of the publie. Mr. Alfred C. Chapin bends his back to two very important offices, drawing a salary for each with regularity and precision, and assuring the public in a cheerful, light-hearted way that he will stand by both with unwavering devotion so long as there's a dollar in either the State or National treasury. Mr. Chapin was formerly Mayor of Brooklyn. Prior to that he was State Controller. He began quite early to catch places of that sort that were going round "seeking the man." In his party men never seek the office; the office always goes round with a lantern, a scoop-net and a boathook trying to catch the man. It caught Chapin with uncommon ease, and has kept hold of him eyer since. The office of Governor was round looking for "the man" about the time his term of office as Mayor expired and came very near catching him. Roswell Flower got in the way, and the office happened to catch him instead of Chapin. Then two offices got after Chapin at the same time, to wit, the office of Mayor, which sought him for another term, and that of member of Congress, which was making a desperate effort to eatch him. In the confusion resulting therefrom Mr. Boody, who had been elected to Congress, was caught by the Mayoralty, and the seat in Congress left vacant thereby fell upon Chapin before he could escape. So Boody and Chapin swapped places. and payrolls.

Then there was a Railroad Commissionership vacant, and that office, with a salary of \$8,000. went seeking "the man." Governor Flower assisted in the search. Naturally, the first trail he struck was Chapin's. He found that some office or other had been seeking Chanin ever since he came of age, and that, not with standing his shrinking disposition, he had been caught so many times that his entire career was traceable on the public payrolls. The Governor found upon examination that there was nothing in the Constitution of the State or the United States or Chapin himself to hinder his being impressed into the office of Railroad tions of public policy, has been in accord with Commissioner and compelled to draw \$8,000; year. He accordingly appointed him. Of course. What else could be do? So Chapin has been surrounded for some time by two important offices, which he could not escape, and with great self-denial has been drawing both salaries. Somebody over in Brooklyn, some inconsequent and irrelevant person, raised the question the other day whether Chapin wouldn't resign something or other. Chapin rose up at once to the suggestion and resigned his place on the Judiciary Committee of the Then some more persistent person asked if he was not going to resign something else. To which Chapin replied: "Why, no; how can I? I don't take any part in the proccedings of the House, of course, and don't intend to. But I answer on an average two dozen letters a day, and if I should resign it would put my constituents to great inconvenience." So he stays. Holds on to both places, not because he wants to, but because

he must. It would inconvenience his constit-He has done all | uents if he should let go. What a good-natured fellow Chapin

estimated to be at least seventy-five, and may of either party were able to do, toward the though! Let's elect him to something else.

THE PLIGHT OF THE DEMOCRACY. The Syracuse Convention leaves the Democratic party of this State in a forlorn condition. 1890, which he also approved. In so doing It is divided against itself. On one side stands he has carried out a measure upon which Re- Hill and the regular organization, including the State Committee; on the other side stand-Cicycland and 200,000 or more bolters. The bosses throughout the State are with Hill; the rank and file appear to be with Cleveland. In the platform adopted by the February convention Hill was cologized and Cleveland ignored; in the platform adopted by the May convention Cleveland was eulogized and Hill

> Nevertheless, "The Brooklyn Eagle," with a serenity worthy of Mark Tapley at his best. greets the outcome of the Cleveland convention with the exclamation, "Now for Democratic unity everywhere." Of course. By all means let us have Democratic unity everywhere in New-York. And how easily it can be attained! Mr. Cleveland's managers have repudiated the convention which instructed for Hill, they have administered the snub direct to the Senator, they have insulted the Demoeratic Committee by setting up another in its place, they have harshly condemned the Democratic leaders who ran the February convention, and yet "The Eagle" suggestion looking to Democratic unity everywhere is that the Hillites shall fall in behind the Clevelandites, or at all events shall say ditto to the outcome of the Syracuse Convention. Listen to "The Eagle" as it unfolds its scheme for securing Democratic unity everywhere:

Now as to the State machine and as to the loca machines: They can go to victory with Cleveland of they can go to disaster, if not to demolition, with Hill This Syracuse gathering has made easy the task and inviting the duty for them to go to victory with the Cleveland sentiment of the Democratic people, not only of the State of New-York, but of the United states. only of the state of New York, but of the United states,

"The Engle" advises Messrs, Croker, Murphy,
sheehan, Hill and the rest of them to put their think
ing caps on. The Democratic people are on the march.
The Democratic machinists are in front of them. They
are not leading the people just now, but they can lead
them. If, however, they do not lead them, the people
will not be without leaders, all the same, and the murch will not stop. We think they appreciate the ion already.

The striking characteristic of this scheme is its simplicity. Democratic unity everywhere is conditioned upon the assumption of the Cleveland cellar. But possibly "Croker, Murphy, Sheehan, Hill and the rest" will think twice if not oftener before following this advice. They may remind "The Eagle" and the bolters for whom it speaks that Hill has been shown by the test of the ballot-box to be stronger in New-York than Cleveland. Both tried to carry this State in 1888, and Hill was successful while Cleveland failed. For Presi dent Cleveland received 635,965 votes. For Governor Hill received 650,456 votes. Hill's majority over Cleveland, 14,491 votes. Pointing to these figures, "Croker, Murphy, Sheehan, Hill and the rest" may argue-Hill certainly will-that "The Eagle's" advice is piece of rampant and illogical impudence.

Nearly all the Democratic newspapers of the State in their comments upon the convention endeavor to convey the impression that little or no harm has been done to the party by the work of the bolters. But they know better, It was only the other day that they were extolling Hill as one of the most astate of party managers and commending him to the general confidence. Yet now they would have their readers believe that Hill and the State Committee, which contains many of the most influential Democrats in the State, can be set upon and boycotted by Cleveland's friends without injury to the party's strength or effi-We extend to the Democratic press ciency. the assurances of our distinguished commisera-

MONEY AND BUSINESS

Nearly all the markets during the past weel were governed by a the ry, apparently ruling the minds of buyers and of sellers, that crops would be short because of the unfavorable weather: that grain and cotton would be much dearer; that diminished by the shortness of the crops to b moved, and in much larger ratio by the ser back which the pertial failure of crops would Wheat rise but half a cent, it is true, but outs rose 2.3-8 cents, corn over 7 cents, and cotton 7-16 of a cent, with rather large trading here and in other cities. There is much room for doubt whether such advances as these are justifle by anything yet known or reasonably to be in ferred regarding the coming crops. But there is no room to doubt about the expediency of selling many railroad stocks, if crops are really going to be as badly affected as these prices would indicate. If the grain and cotton market had any sense iwhatever, there was better sense than usual in the decline in stocks, which averaged \$1 per share, exclusive of the industrial fancies, and brought prices to a lower point than at any other time this year.

So much for the prevalent theory, but when one hunts for facts to correspond, the case does not ook so simple. Although Burlington and Quiney leclined 3 3-8 cents during the week, seven other of the largest grain-carrying roads lost during the week but little, three of them nothing, two of them only a quarter each, and only two about 1.4 each. A general decline in stocks, based on bad crop prospects, should have been felt more largely by the principal grain carriers. Neither than 1.000 pairs of boots. The collection contains the smallest dancing slippers and the largest snow shoes. It is said to be unique and very valuable. are facts discoverable to entirely warrant the assertion that the crops are going to be bad. The has represented his country for more than a generabackward spring has made corn late in some of tion in the Flowery Kingdom and Japan. Every year the States, and therefore exposed to possibility of early frost, but a late spring sometimes brings because or Minister. Herr von Brandt, in a after it a summer so hot and powerful that a fine yield is realized. It is but the truth that nobody can tell at this date what the acreage of papers. The Ambassador is still a comparative papers. either crop will be, and the Department returns, which are even now being collected, when hey become public a week or ten days hence will profess to give only approximate estimates. The only person who can be quite sure as early as the first of June that the corn crop is going to be a failure, is, of course, a speculator in grain.

The immense disturbance made in some specula tive quarters about the injury done to the traffic of Western railroads by the floods-an injury so great that some people estimated it at two nonths' net carnings-looks rather laughable in view of returns of over eighty railtoads for three weeks of May, and eleven roads for the fourth week, which earned in all \$22,182,000 this year, against \$21,582,000 last year, a gain of \$600,000 or nearly 3 per cent. Small losses due to oods can indeed be traced, but they fade out of sight because gains are so numerous even in districts where the trouble was greatest. A quite different cause of depression has probably had more real influence. The New-Jersey authorities have begun proceedings which Governor Abbett declares will break up the coal combination, and proceedings have also been begun in Pennsylvania by shareholders of the Lehigh Valley. In these proceedings the leases are brought to light, and the grounds of objection to them, and it is not strange that the stocks of the coal-carrying roads have been for some days rather declared the stocks of the coal-carrying roads have been for some days rather declared the stocks of the coal-carrying roads have been for some days rather declared the stocks of the coal-carrying roads have been for some days rather declared the stocks of the coal-carrying roads have been for some days rather declared the stocks of the coal-carrying roads have been for some days rather declared the stocks of the coal-carrying roads have been for some days rather declared the stocks of the coal-carrying roads have been for some days rather declared the stocks of the coal-carrying roads have been for some days rather declared the stocks of the coal-carrying roads have been for some days rather declared the stocks of the coal-carrying roads have also been begun in Pennsylvania was a stout, determined looking Irish lady. She was carried up and down the elevator several tips, but extinced no disposition to get out at any particular department. The man in charge finally assert the stocks of the coal-carrying roads have been for some days rather declared the stocks of the coal-carrying roads have been for some days rather declared the stocks of the coal-carrying roads have a stout, determined looking Irish lady. She was carried up and down the elevator several the stout and the cevator at a well-known found the cevator at a well-known found the cevator at well-known found the coal-carrying roads and the carried up and down the elevator several the paralysing roads and the carried up and down the elevator several up and down the elevator several the carried up and the coal carried up and the carried up and the carried up and the carried up and the carried have begun proceedings which Governor Abbett ing roads have been for some days rather de-

The movement of cotton during the last week the corresponding week last year. Receipts at ports of. And though he is only six years of age, he were 3,400 bales larger, the exports 4,800 bales trying hard to talse a mustache. larger, and the quantity of cotton that came into sight during the week was 32,769 bules, against artists of the comic papers leave off drawing 22,375 bales for the same week last year, so that a square paper cap? It seen out of use this twenty years, and when it is 8,820,223 bales have already come into sight since

September 1, whereas the entire yield for the previous year, when the crop was the greatest ever grown, was only 8,655,518 bales. Yet it. appears that 247,334 bales came into sight after this date last year. It is well worth while to notice these facts, because there were made such positive predictions a year ago, from sources both official and unofficial, that the yield would be reduced anywhere from half a million to a million bales, and yet it is found considerably larger than that of last year A little caution about accepting the most extravagant estimates of decrease this year would seem to be excusable.

The great industries are not essentially changed in e ndition, and labor disputes incident to the season are getting settled without any considerable in-crease in the number of hands on strike. The pressure of low prices and competition between sections may enforce some concessions in the iron trade, but while prices are as low as ever, there is a or siderable increase in sales during the past ten days, and the unsold stocks on hand have been reluced. Manufacturers take new wool off the market quite promptly thus far, but there is the usual doubt whether the prices asked by growen at the opening of the season can be realized. Coton mills are busy, and takings of spinners larger by 188,000 bales than in any other crop year date. Shoe manufacturers are all busy orders, some jobbers calling not only for their summer, but for part of their fall and winter cods, and the course of tanners has at least stopped reductions and concessions in price.

Payments through the clearing houses outside New-York in May were 7.7 per cent larger than last year, and though a little smaller than in May, 1890, they were larger than in any month of any year prior to that time. The exports of gold on Saturday are suppose! to have been due to sales of securities on foreign account, and many reason that the selling was prompted by the revival of silver dissenssion. At all events, it was not apparently due to decrease in merchandise exports, which exceed last year's by about 16 per cent for May, nor to any lack of earnings by the railroads thus far reporting.

Mayor Wanser is looking after little things as well as big ones. His latest discovery is that the Street and Water Commissioners of Jersey City have been paying out money illegally for work ot done by contract. Some of these claims are a number of months old, but, as Mr. Wanser well says, they are not nearly so old as the law governing payments of claims where no contract exists. It will be a revelation to these Jersey lity officials that laws exist for the sake of being nforced, and to have a Mayor in authority over bem who means to enforce the laws. There isn't the least doubt in the world that the work under onsideration has been marked by recklessness and culpable negligence.

A change of importance in our criminal laws as gone into effect without attracting any special attention. For a large number of offences the minimum limit of punishment formerly prescribed as been removed-that is, while the maximum term of imprisonment remains the same, full diseretion is given to the judges to determine how light a penalty shall be inflicted. While in one way this increases the responsibility of a judge, the real effect of the change made by the recent Legislature is to simplify the administration of justice. More than once it has happened that a judge has een compelled to inflict undue punishment in the ase of a youthful criminal whose offence was celuically grave though in reality comparatively riffing. Juries have also been inclined to leniency cause of their knowledge that a just verdice vould carry a needlessly severe penalty. It hould be added that for murder, arson in the few other crimes the penalties heretofore pre-scribed remain unaltered.

The Wrong Answer.—"Mn, what is this coal pool I read about in the papers!" asked little Johnny.
"In sure I don't know," was the reply, "unless it is where the miners go in swimming."—(Texas strings.

The Excise Board is trying to make work for he Police Department. It wants the latter to furnish it with information regarding fights and disturbances in saloons, so that it may act understandingly in renewing licenses, etc. Such information the police have been in the habit of supplying, until they were told that unverified omplaints of this sort were not acceptable. l'eing puffed up with the additional power conferred upon it by the new law, the Excise Board is hard to please just now, and does not know exactly what it wants. The police are willing to do what is reasonable, and nothing more should be asked of them.

PERSONAL

Rubinstein recently conducted in person a per mance of his opera, "The Maccabees," at Kroll's Frau Moran Olden, whom a senson catre in Barlin. the German opera here made known to New-orkers, enacted Leah, the hereine. The work was rst produced in Berlin in 1875 with Marianne Brandt i Leah.

Alberto Tranchetil, the composer of the Asrnel," which was brought out at the Metropolitan pera House in the season of 1801-1802, without nch success, has finished a new work, "Cristofaro It will be produced in Genoa at the b ming of October, for the 180th elegration of t covery of America. Franchetti's devotion sistal composition is purely for the love of R, is a wealthy connection of the Rothschild family.

Dr. Francis L. Patton, the able president of Princeton College, is to sall for Europe to-day for he benefit of his health. He has been suffering for several months from nervous prostration, and en unable to perform his duties since February. His illness, which is not considered serious, is this illness, which is not considered serious, is the result of overwork, and a few months' rest will, it a believed, put him in good condition again. Princesion could ill afford to lose the services of its brilliant and popular president. Dr. Patton has a host of riemeds, not only among the Princeton graduates, but among the educators of the country, and many good rishes will go with him on his journey.

The wife of Sir Edward Malet, British Ambassador at Berlin, has an odd fancy for collecting various

Herr von Brandt, the German Amb Jeder in China,

Ex-Congressman John T. Watt, of Eastern Connecticut, now eighty years of age, delivered the Momorial Day address in Norwich this year; and the papers say that his voice was as clear and his figure is creet as they were decades ago, while his evesight was so good that he needed no glasses to aid him in reading his manuscript.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Here are the latest statistics of the Protestant Ents. 24,000 other elergyment in the United States, 61 and 1,807 other clergymen; and in Canada, 24 bishops and 1,300 other clergymen; in Asia, 13 bishops and 713 other clergymen; in Africa, 13 bishops and 350 other clergymen; in Australia, 21 bishops and 230 other elergymen; and in Scotland, 17 bishops and 280 other elergymen; in scattered dioceses, 0 bishops and 120 elergymen—a grand total of 180 bishops and 32,720 other clergymen.

Travelling in an Elevator.-Among others cutering

The young King of Spain is already beginning to exhibit some very royal- and human-trafts. When has been in all respects a little larger than for like the dead and gone royaltles that listory tells us be eas't get what he wants he flies into a rage.

men who worked at trades where there wa dust flying about wore it for the practical keeping the dust out of their hair, but London wears it keeping the dust out of their hair, but nobody in London wears it now. But because the paper cap was worn when "Punch" began to put the working man into cartoofs, the "t. Siephen's Review," and "Judy," and "Fun," and "Siepher," and all the small fry of illustrated comic journals adopt the square paper cap as a badge of the workman whenever they want to draw him. It is interly ridiculous. For middle-aged men the round hat, for younger men the cheap Eaton cap, is worn in the workshops now,—(Pall Mall Gazette.

Two Boston geniuses have discovered how to beat slot-weighing machines. One got on and put in the cent. which caused the machine to record his weight. And then his companion put one foot on the platform before the first man got off, so that when he got on entirely the dial swung around to the point which recorded his weight.

A bishop was travelling in a mining country, and encountered an old Irishman turning a windlass which hanled up ore out of a snafe. It was his work to do this all day long. His hat was off and the sun poured down on his unprotected head, "Don't you know the sun will injure your brain if you expose it in that manner?" said the good man. The Irishman wiped the sweat off his forchead and looked at the clergyman. "Do you think I'd be doin' this all day if I had any brains?" said he, and then he gave the handle another turn.—(Milwaukee Sentine).

An old resident of Buffalo, sick in bed and likely to die, sent for a lawyer to make his will, that he might dispose of his life-long earnings and savings. He told the attorney that he had \$30,000 and pro-ceeded to dictate his dispositions. To his wife he gave \$15,000 and \$5,000 to each of his three children. These bequests were to be first paid, and then ha went on to dispose of the residue: "Considering the love and affection that I bear to my beloved nephew John, I give and bequeath to him \$5,000. Considering the love and affection that I bear to my two nicces, Sally and Polly, I give to each one of them \$5,000." And he was going on, when the lawyer laid down his pen, and remarked:

"This seems to me a work of supercrogation." What do you mean !" inquired the testator, sur-

prised at the remark.

"Why," said the lawyer, "you say yourself that you have but \$30,000, and you have given all that to your wife and children, and I was thinking that if you have nothing more, I don't see how your flephew and nicces are going to get anything."

The old man was nettled, his eyes showed fire not-

withstanding his weak state, as he answered "Git it! How are they goin' to git it! Whye dorg on 'em, let 'em work for it, as I had to do." IMPROVEMENT ON DELSARTE.

Dear Mr. Delsarte! Since you've taught us that art
Must replace Mother Nature's injunctions
And teach us anew
What we really should do
With our various physical functions, We beg you will add To the lessons we've had About walking and breathing and posing, Other hints that will make

All our doings partake Of a grace more perfection disclosing. We'd be taught, if you please, How to gracefully sneeze.

How to snore in a metrical manner, How to get out of bed.

How to drop when we tread

On the cuticle of a banana;

How to smell, how to wink, How to chew, how to drink, sublimely to shake an ash-sifter; How to step on a tack, How to get in a back, to toy with a heated stove-lifter;

How to blecough with ease, Hew to groan, how to wheeze, to sooth a night-howling relation; If short, how to mend The mistakes that our friend Dame Nature made in our creation. -(Boston Courier. The second number of Volume IV of the Journal

of the American Society of Naval Engineers, Just Issued, contains several articles upon the new American Navy, as well as inventions, improvements, and the progress of other navies. Among the articles are one on "Screw Propellers of the United States Naval Vessels," by Passed Assistant Engineer H. Webster, and one on "Proposed Revision of the Rules of the Steambout Inspection Service," by Pass d Assistant Engineer W. M. McFarland.

MRS. HARRISON'S ILLNESS.

HER SLOW PROGRESS TO RECOVERY-PLANS FOR THE SUMMER.

Washington, June 5 (Special).—The President's wife improves slowly. Extreme nervousness and great prostrution are the drawbacks. She does not sit up, and has not been able to do so at any time since her return from the Chesapeake Bay trip, more than a fortnight ago. It is only by resting against pillows in bed that she gets any change of position and can test her strength. Friday, however, was one of Mrs. Harrison's best days, and the gain was then apparent. This was followed by a comfortable night, and yesterday she held her own fairly well, though the air was warm and chervating. there is little change, but, if any, it may be said to it will be some time before Mrs. Harrison recovers her strength sufficiently to get about again, but he sold to night that if removal to the country should be absolutely necessary, she would be able to make the change even in her present weak condition. A hopeful sign of improvement is Mrs. Harrison's

returning interest in every-day life and plans for the summer. Naturally her recovery is the first consideraselection of a place for the hot weather. So far, there is nothing definite, but only the casting about for the most de-irable spot promising absolute quiet and the onic of invigorating air. For many reasons, the Cape May cottage would be preferred. It would be quiet and would give more home feeling than anywhere else, but it is feared that the dampness of the seashore would have a bad effect, and, therefore, while Mrs. Harrison would have the benefit of home comfort and feeling of content, on the other hand, the dampness might aggravate the throat trouble from which she suffers and has been a serious part of her illness. physician advises the mountains rather than seashore Probably the first change from the White House will be to the country not far away, and, as she gains strength, a longer journey to the mountains will follow. Russell Harrison, who was named among the representatives of the press leaving Washington last Wednesday for Minneapolis, has not, as a matter of fact, been away from the White House. He is devoted to his mother and shares with his father and sister the carres of the stek room. Though not regarded as alarantag. Mrs. Harrison's long lithest is a source of anxiety, and her husband and children are constant in the watchful care. The President insists on trenaining on duty more or less every sight, despite the carnest persuasions of other members of the family to give himself the rest necessary to keep him freak for his everyday work and responsibilities.

President Harrison attached service at the Church of the Covenant this norming, where the Rev. Dr. Tennis S. Hamlin, the justor, preached the sermon. He spent the greater part of the day in the sick room of Mrs. Harrison. During the afternoot he took a stroll through the White House grounds. Among Probably the first change from the White House will

a stroll through the White House grounds. Among the callers at the White House grounds. Among the callers at the White House folday were Secretaries Elkins and Foster, Attorney-General Miler, Judge Hold, of Indiana, and a number of persons who called to inquite about Mrs. Harrison's health.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. Pair held at No. 234 Fast Soth-St. on May 27 by the following named boys and girls: Hatte M. Sayder, Milton H. Grannatt, Ella L. Grannatt, Allee Muench, Hida N. Burgess, Percy A. Grannatt, Each M. Grennatt, Bosle Munse, Edna R. Burgess, Hattle H. Diller, Harry A. Bogert, W. Pearsall Pagert Burgess, Ha
P. W. Penesali
(harles Carroll, Jackson, William W. Pell
Walter B. Pell
M. G. 37 37 1 00 23 00 2 00 1 00 3 00 Walter B. Pell

M. M. G.

Ministering League of the First Congregational
Church, Washington, D. C.
Proceeds of a children's fair, per H. H. White.
Isbleau entertainment given at the residence of
Mrs. M. Blootner, West 25th.st., by some of
the young people of the tentral Prish testinal
Church, directed by Mr. E. L. Bennett, per
Mrs. A. N. Downs.

Mizpah Sunday-school, per Mrs. A. N. Downs.
Fair given by some boys and girls at the Coilociate School, per L. C. Mygnt.

J. H., 10 centa, F. B. C., 10 cents; W. McK.
10 cents, T. B., 10 cents; T. J. B., 10 cents;
W. H. P., 10 cents; T. J. B., 10 cents;
W. H. P., 10 cents; T. J. B., 10 cents;
Entertainment given by the Daisy Club, Mt.
Vernon, N. Y. L. Lucas, C. Fuller, S.
McIntosh and E. Weitz
Vale 5 00 5 00 10 00 1 00 A Friend Girls' Haif Hour Club of Christ Church, Brook-lyn F. B. Rob., Max and Faith. 3 00 \$1,483 83 Total, June 4, 1892 CALLERS ON EX-SECRETARY BLAINE. Washington, June 5 .- Sir Julian Panncefole, the

Pritish Minister, called at ex-Secretary Blaine's house to-day to say good-by. The Minister and his family expect to leave this country during the coming week for Carlabad. Other persons called at the house and left their cards. The callers included General John W. Foster and Senator Chandler and Mrs. Chandler.